

VOL. X—No. 70.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 10.

Mr. Roebuck's Recent Speech—He is Severely Criticized—"La Lanterne" Again—Trans-Atlantic Telegraph.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to Sept. 10.

ENGLAND.

Minister Johnson and Mr. Roebuck, M. P.

The New York Tribune's correspondent writes from London, Sept. 18—

The case against Mr. Roebuck is now in the hands of the law. It is all that I knew of the relations between him and Mr. Roebuck I learned from the newspaper reports of their speeches at Sheffield.

Mr. Roebuck has now written a letter to the effect that he has no objection to the publication of the billings and cooling that went on between these old gentlemen.

The language of Mr. Roebuck's speech, which seemed to everybody else a gross insult to America, did not, says Mr. Roebuck, offend the American Minister. He has "the best authority" for saying that it did not and Mr. Roebuck proceeds to say of Mr. Johnson—

"In fact, he has given me every assurance that he felt greatly pleased by all that had happened since his arrival here, and to myself personally, and to the expressions of kindness and friendship which touched me very much, but which I need not repeat."

Consider who Mr. Roebuck is and who Mr. Roebuck Johnson is. Remember the yells of exultation with which Mr. Roebuck welcomed the news of the abolition of the slave trade, in a public speech, of the Northern people—or the Northern army, it matters not which—as "the refuge and scum of Europe." Bear in mind that he has never in word or deed shown any sign of regret or repentance, but that since the war, as during the war, he has proclaimed on every occasion his hatred of America and grief that the Union was not broken in pieces.

Then say whether this is the man whom the American Minister ought to be hobnobbing with on his first appearance at a public dinner, saluting as his friend, and "using expressions of kindness and friendship which touched me very nearly." Is it a measure of conciliation on the part of Mr. Roebuck Johnson to neglect the Union and court the enemies of his country? Is it diplomatic? Is it decent?

The protest which the English papers make against Mr. Roebuck's insolence is creditable to them, and shows the strong desire to neutralize the offense which America would naturally take. From a similar motive the liberal papers have refrained from criticizing the conduct of the American Minister, deeply sensible as they must have been of the insult which he had affronted it tacitly offers to the whole Liberal party in England. Be sure it requires on their part some patience to see Mr. Johnson throw himself into the arms of a faction which was and is the bitter enemy of the country he here to represent. If it shall inspire them with a dire distrust of this new Ambassador I, for one, shall not regret the incident, humiliating as it is to a loyal American.

Mr. Johnson's strong desire to hobnob with worse, till next spring, and it is not for me to say in England that his record during the war is stained, and that his sympathy with Northern ideas was never more than skin deep. But if our friends find out that he is so soon to drop from the Liberal party in America to the Liberal party in England, I shall hope to see the evil influence Mr. Johnson is sure to exercise on English opinion to some extent nullified.

It is not improbable that the row will help Roebuck to lose his seat for Sheffield. Disliked in the House, detested by the leaders of the Trades Union, who are despise in Sheffield; attacked by every English newspaper, and in recent violence abandoned even by the Independent of Sheffield, once his strongest supporter, Mr. Roebuck is fighting an up-hill battle with diminished resources. If he wins, at all, his majority will be but a small one, and he will be heard in the next House with impudence and distrust.

Reply of the London "Times" to Mr. Roebuck.

The Times, in its issue of September 8, thus replies to Mr. Roebuck—After all, Mr. Roebuck's plea that the United States was not sensible of any disrespect having been offered to the United States is sufficiently refuted by the fact that he thought it necessary thus to vindicate his country. Even so, Mr. Roebuck's observations to his country still have been the height of bad taste to make them in Mr. Johnson's presence on such an occasion. Mr. Roebuck prides himself on speaking the truth; but there is, at least, time for everything. And there are occasions when his sort of character Mr. Roebuck exhibits is painfully inopportune. It is possible that Mr. Beveridge Johnson may be happy to listen in private to the oratorical efforts of Mr. Roebuck, but in public Mr. Roebuck thinks in all; but in a public function, when the object of all this was to cultivate good will, it amounted to nothing less than to an injury to both countries for a man in Mr. Roebuck's position to use language such as he used.

Disparagement. We only hope Mr. Beveridge Johnson will not fail to take notice that the insult has been repudiated by English public opinion with equal vengeance and with perfect tranquility. He may form a different opinion in honor in which we hold his country by the prompt recall from Mr. Roebuck's words which lie everywhere witness.

Death of Lord Ashburton.

We have to announce the death of Lord Ashburton, which took place on the 6th September. The late lord had been long and severely ill, for a long time past, arising from mental illness. The deceased, Francis Baring, third Baron Ashburton, County Devon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the second son of Alexander, first Baron, by his wife, Anne Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia. He was born May 20, 1820, and married in January, 1833, M'Le Claire Hortense, daughter of the late Duke de Bassano, by whom he leaves issue, his successor to the title, and late M. P. for Thetford; the Hon. Daniel Hugh, and an only daughter, Mary Louise Anne, married to the Duke of Grafton. The deceased lordman succeeded to the title in 1844, on the death of his elder brother, William, but was not seated until the next day after the death of his brother, when he was seated in the House of Lords. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1832 to 1841, and from July, 1843, to December, 1847. He was a member of the House of Commons, and his father and brother, was moderate in his views, and generally voted with the class of politicians once denominated "Peelite."

GENERAL NEWS.

The administrator of the Lanterne brings an action against the French Postmaster-General under the following circumstances:—One Friday he prepaid, as it is sometimes done here, to gain time, the postage of a certain number of Roebuck's pamphlets; but this—No. 11— happened to be seized when deposited the next day at the Post Office, and therefore was not delivered. In consequence, M. Dumont claims back the sum prepaid, about £126; but M. Yandul, the Director-General, refuses to return the money, on the ground that their regulations forbid the return of any payment except in the case of error. The agent of the Lanterne, on ascertaining that he ought to pay for what has not been done, submits the case to the tribunals. M. Henri Roebuck has failed in finding another printer in Paris for the following numbers of his periodical. In No. 14, published in Brussels, but dated from London, he declares he will not deliver himself up for the twenty-nine months' imprisonment pronounced against him, and therefore that he intends remaining abroad. Roebuck adds that he will continue his Lanterne without choosing a fixed residence, so as not to bring any Government into diplomatic difficulties. This alludes to his being summoned before the Court of Justice of Brussels for outrage to a recognized sovereign; and it is not unlikely he will be expelled from the Belgian territory. The Independence Beige publishes the following letter from M. Henri Roebuck:—"I had prepared for circulation in Paris on Saturday, Sept. 5, a number of the Lanterne, wholly and solely composed, from the first to the last line, of extracts from the political works of Prince Louis Napoleon, now Napoleon III. This number appeared so revolutionary to the many printers whom I asked to print it that not one of them would dare to run the risk of doing so. The fifteenth number will, therefore, like the fourteenth, be published abroad."

Transatlantic Telegraph.

The Journal du Havre says:—"The transatlantic cable from Brest to New York, an undertaking which appeared to commence under such brilliant auspices, does not appear to go on so well as the shareholders might desire. Great fear is felt that the United States will refuse the concession—so far as concerns the Government to all, stranger, who has committed the great error, of having been the banker of the Southern States during the Rebellion."

BUTLER.

He Talks to a Newspaper Reporter.

What He Thinks of Brick Pomeroy's "Omnipotence of Lying."

Why Certain Journals and Politicians Oppose Him, and How He Will Triumph Over All.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The New York Herald of this morning contains the following:—

General Butler was at the Astor House yesterday, on his way to Washington to attend the meeting of the Executive Council, and to see the President. He was accompanied by General Butler at the head of the radical party, and his views are consequently of especial importance on the eve of the reassembling of Congress, over the Republican cause. He has, in a few sessions, he has regained supreme. The failure of impeachment has by some been regarded as the political death-blow of Butler, but this is a great mistake. It required a vote of two-thirds of the Senate to convict the President of the high crimes and misdemeanors with which he was charged by the unanimous vote of the Republicans of the House, and while this failed a large majority of the Senators were to be found on the side of impeachment. Hence, although Andrew Johnson was saved by the skin of his teeth, General Butler practically triumphed, and his party declared by a decisive vote in his favor.

In view of these facts his conversation with a reporter of the Herald, held yesterday in the General's comfortable and convenient quarters at the Astor House will be read with interest. Our reporter, desiring first to ascertain whether the next Congress would not to use the energy and vim of the Representatives of the gentleman, led off the conversation on the subject of the contest in the General's Congressional district.

Reporter. Well, General, I see that the papers have recently terminated your Congressional career somewhat prematurely.

General Butler. Well, as long as they do not terminate it practically I have no objection to that.

HOW THE "NATION" NEWSPAPER WAS STARTED.

Reporter. I perceive that some papers on the Republican side oppose your removal from the Nation and the Boston Advertiser, for instance. How is it that such journals oppose so good a Republican as you?

General Butler. Well, for various reasons. So far as the Nation is concerned, its enemy is natural enough considering the common indimities of human nature. The truth is that I was an original opponent of the existence of the Nation, which originated in the following manner:—An association of citizens, called the Boston Association, had subscribed a large sum of money for the relief of destitute negroes, and to aid in recruiting negro regiments at the South. I was one of the subscribers to that purpose, and the association was accordingly a great amount of good. After the cessation of the war the affairs of the association were wound up, and it was found that there was a surplus of the fund, which I hold from the devoted to the relief and care of the freedmen of the South. But a portion of the trustees met together, and without consulting with the subscribers resolved that they could not aid the world with my views on financial questions, about which much has since been written in the Republican press. But subsequently to this I was employed professionally to commence a libel suit against the publishers of the Advertiser, on an absurd account, which they had uttered against a talented and estimable young lady; and in pursuance of my duty I compelled them, under a threat of prosecution, to make a full and ample apology. This was on my part simply a professional act, and I know no good reason why it should be so. I suppose he abuses me as the Springfield Republican does, because he supposes that it sells his paper and puts money in his pocket. But Brick Pomeroy is a character. He used to publish some very hard stories about me, so much so that several of my friends came to me and asked me why I did not prosecute

and punish him. But I only laughed at it, and would be more than ready to retaliate on any man who would bring an action for damages against a man who had done nothing of the kind. A very funny circumstance happened, however, in regard to Brick. Soon after I had returned from a trip I made to the West in 1866, a statement was published in the La Crosse Democrat to the effect that I had commenced a suit against the proprietor for one hundred thousand dollars damages. Of course I saw nothing of this; but shortly afterwards Brick Pomeroy published a letter purporting to come from me, and dated from No. 71 Broadway—a place I never was in, to my recollection, in my life—in which I offered to discontinue the suit provided that Brick would agree to stop his libellous attacks. A friend took the trouble to show me a copy of the paper containing this letter, and as it purported to bear my signature, I thought it proper to write a brief communication, which I published in the Tribune, denying that I had ever written such a letter. It occurred to me that the thing might have been concocted as a sell upon Brick Pomeroy, and the letter written as a bribe to induce him to stop his libellous attacks. As I had never used that person for libel or anything else, he could not have been unwittingly taken in, and hence in my communication I designated the bogus letter as a forgery committed to sustain a lie. Brick was then lecturing tour, he left Iowa, South, and you may imagine my astonishment when, a few days after, I read in all the papers a statement telegraphed by Brick through the Associated Press to the effect that the Tribune was a libel on him, and that the letter previously published by Brick was the genuine one. I regarded this as the very omnipotence of lying, and so gave it up, consoling myself with the reflection that, as the London Punch has said, "the man who strikes a blow with the Wellington's long Roman nose, and for another year and a half on Lord Brougham's inveterate pug nose, there could be no good reason why Brick Pomeroy and the Copperhead journalists should be considered to be on a par with a defect in my eye or any other peculiarity they might find about me."

Reporter. You see, General, that Brick Pomeroy is now trying his fortune at the newspaper business in this country.

General Butler. Oh, yes; I see that; and Belk and your Copperhead journals here are fighting for the leadership of the Five Points and MacKerrelville Democracy. I feel much the same interest in the fight as I do in the fight between my husband was fighting the bear. I am perfectly indifferent as to which side comes out ahead.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Reporter. When will the Congressional Nominating Convention be held in your district, General, and what do you think the prospects of your nomination?

General Butler. The nominating convention meets a week from to-morrow (Monday), the 28th inst. There is some opposition to me, but none, I think, that will be effectual. The large majority of the party is with me, and the opposition is confined to a few individuals, and to a few enemies on personal grounds, as there always will be in the case of all public men. We cannot satisfy everybody. There are some, too, who are opposed to my nomination on account of my record in the past. This is simply because they misunderstood them, or have had them willfully misrepresented to them. I have spoken in a great many places in my district, and have certainly found my views on the national question are widely held. So far as the delegates have been elected in the towns, I believe they are unanimously in my favor. The great body of the Republicans know that my defeat in the nominating convention would be a great loss to the party, and they will support me on that ground. So far as the delegates have been elected in the towns, I believe they are unanimously in my favor. The great body of the Republicans know that my defeat in the nominating convention would be a great loss to the party, and they will support me on that ground.

THE SERRATT TRIAL—THE CASE CALLED UP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Serratt case was called up in the Criminal Court before Judge Wylie to-day, this being the first day of the special term, set aside in May last for the trial. The counsel on both sides remain for they were at the last term, Serratt being accompanied by Messrs. Bradley, S. and J., the former as advisory counsel, and Mr. Merrick; while Mr. Carrington, assisted by Messrs. Riddle and Wilson, were present on the part of Government.

The District Attorney stated his readiness to proceed with the trial on the second indictment, charging conspiracy, having decided to enter a nolle prosequi, if it met with the approbation of the Court, on the first, charging Serratt with murder. He filed a letter from acting Attorney-General Browning, in vindication of his course in this respect, the communication presenting no advice in the premises, but leaving it to the discretion of the District Attorney.

The court allowed the motion of nolle prosequi, which was accordingly entered, and the case was then called on the second indictment, when the defense stated their surprise at the motion which had been entered to not prosecute the first charge, as they came into court fully prepared to try it.

A Postponement.

They requested a postponement until to-morrow in order to make a special plea, setting forth the Amnesty proclamation of July 4th last in defense. Serratt did, on the former occasion, plead not guilty to the conspiracy indictment, but it was at a time when his counsel had represented their unwillingness to engage upon a trial under the new charge, as that of murder was still held. He was then, they assert, acting without counsel, and they now desire to withdraw that plea, and enter a special plea to-morrow. After a short argument, the Court said the request was reasonable and they would grant it. There were but few spectators in Court.

FROM EUROPE.

Revolution in Spain Against the Queen—Heats of Exiled Generals—Insurrections in the Towns.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Telegrams from Madrid, dated the 19th inst., convey the important intelligence that the Queen's admiral, Topete, commanding the naval force off Cadiz, with the whole of the men serving under his orders, has revolted against Isabella's government—the result of a political revolutionary agitation which has been silently but actively progressing among the royal sailors since the period of the banishment of the military generals and the exile of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier.

The Generals so lately sentenced to banishment have returned from the places assigned to them under the royal warrant—General Zabala from Ingo, Marshal Serrano from the Canary Isles, with his nephew, M. Lopez Domiguez, commandant of artillery, and formerly Deputy in the Cortes; General Caballero de Roda, arrested at Zamora, from the Balearic Isles; General Cordova from Barcelona or Figueras, and General Etchague from the direction of Pampluna, General Ros de Olanzo from Deva, Cervino from Estella in Navarre, Ustariz from Teruel, Messina to Atora and Alaminos from Londa. Marshall de la Torre headed the movement, and the leading men of the old O'Donnell party sustain it. Several towns have joined in the insurrection, and the most intense panic prevailed at the Court in Madrid. Troops were dispatched with all haste to the South; General Concha having been commanded the loyalist forces.

Public attention is recalled by these startling events to the protest issued by the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier from Lisbon, after their exile in the month of August, in which they say:—

"But if we were to consider it opportune to defend ourselves against imputations hidden under transparent allusions, when we are reminded of the duties of loyalty which it is necessary to recall to your Majesty, if unhappy Spain is now passing through a difficult situation—which we deplore with all our hearts—

REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS—THE HOUSE CALLED TO ORDER—A SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—As the hour of noon approaches, the gathering of members in the Hall gives promise that when the roll is called there will not be found any lack of a quorum. The feelings amongst the Republicans are of the most friendly and pleasant character.

All the leading members on the Republican side are present; but no Democrat has as yet (11:45 A. M.) made his appearance in the Hall. The galleries are pretty well filled with spectators, except the diplomatic gallery, where there is but one solitary person seated.

THE CALL TO ORDER.

Precisely at noon the Speaker's gavel rapped to order, and the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Boynton, opened the proceedings with prayer.

A SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators, in caucus to-day, agreed that the adjournment should be to October 16th, and then by the Speaker and President pro tempore, to November 10th, from which time the adjournment should be to the first Monday in December, unless, at either time, it should be determined to transact business.

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THE LATE EDWIN A. STEVENS' WILL.

The late Edwin A. Stevens' will has been opened. His real estate in Hoboken and Weehawken is estimated to be worth from \$25,000 to \$27,000,000, and altogether it is supposed that he was worth upwards of \$50,000,000. This immense property, except a moiety, is bequeathed to the testator's immediate family (wife and children). The public bequests are:—The great radical leader, and shortly afterwards the gallant General "folded the drapery of his shawl about him" and took his departure for Washington. To-morrow he will be in his seat in the House of Representatives, ready for business as soon as the Speaker's gavel falls upon the desk.

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